

Main 13

November 1922



Chicago
Police Department

W. H. Meyer



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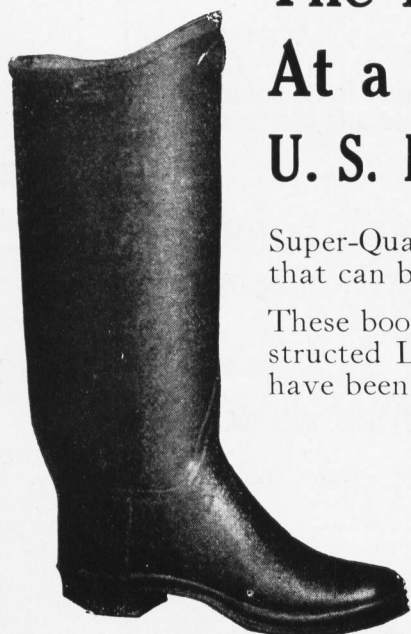
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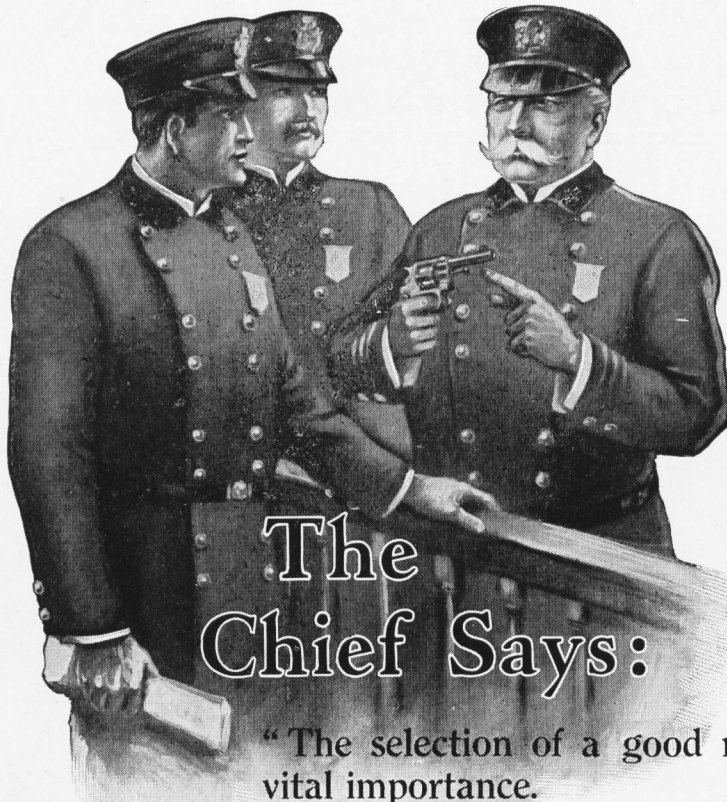
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WHILE THE PUBLIC DODGES DROPS BETWEEN SHOWERS THE TRAFFIC OFFICER STAYS AT HIS POST RAIN OR SHINE

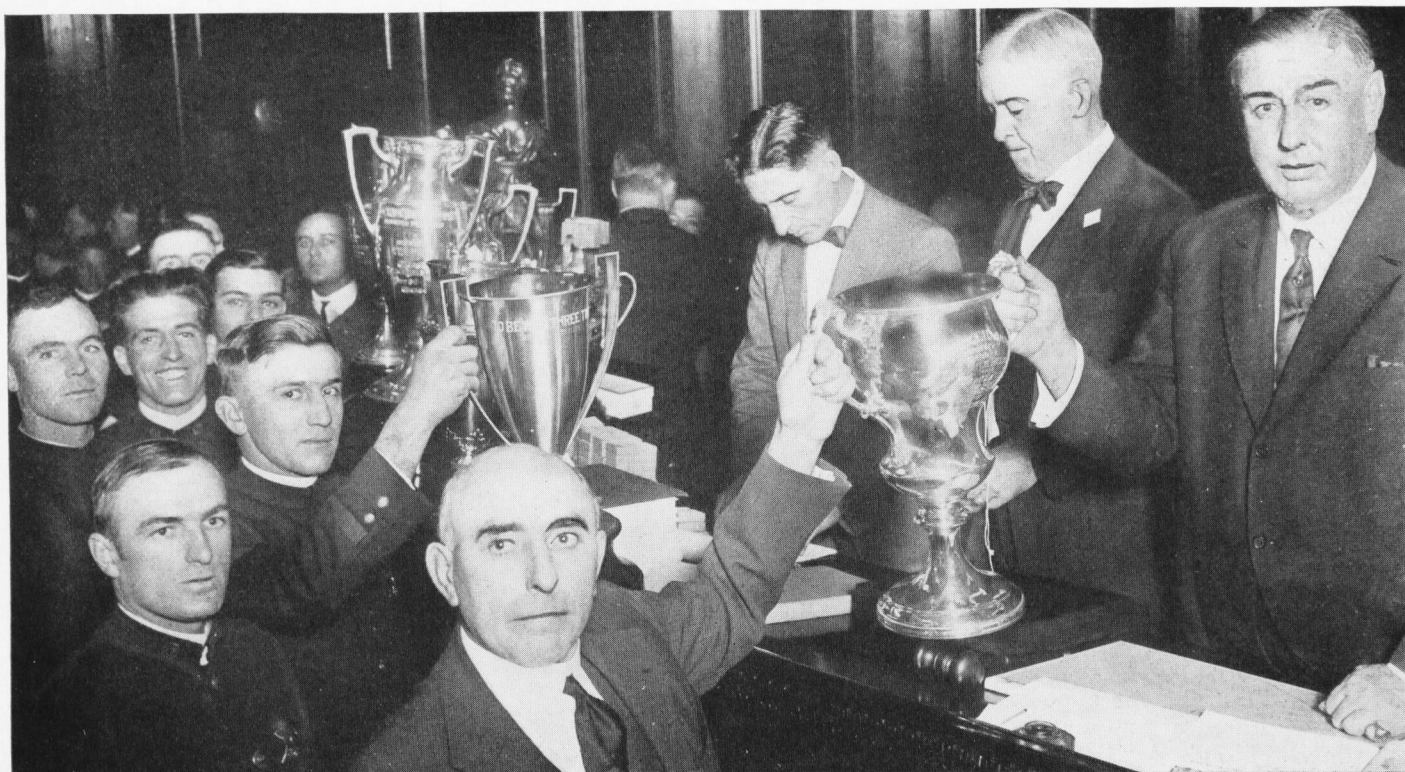


Photo by courtesy of Chicago Evening American

STEPHEN O'MEARA (CENTER)—E. C. DELAPORTE—EVERETT C. BROWN—MAYOR WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON.

Field Day Prizes Presented

*Medals and Trophies Awarded to Winners
At Council Meeting on October 18th*

A PLEASANT aftermath of the recent Police Field Day was the occasion of the presentation of trophies and medals to winners of the various events at the council meeting held on the afternoon of October 18th.

The aldermen unanimously voted to give the policemen the right of way and soon the council chamber was overflowing with the officer-athletes who had triumphed in the Field Day contests.

Mayor Thompson in a welcoming speech congratulated the Department on its fine showing, and especially commended the winners. Sergeant Stephen O'Meara, President of the P. B. A., expressed the thanks of his organization for the support which both the public and the city officials had given in making the meet a success. Sergeant Francis P. Larkin, Treasurer of the P. B. A., evoked enthusiasm by a report of a balance of around \$140,000 added to the association's fund as a result of the sale of tickets for the two big days.

The Mayor personally presented the awards, assisted by Mr. E. C. Delaporte and Everett C. Brown, the latter relieving the Mayor in announcing names as hundreds of policemen filed by for their prizes.

The array of trophies made a handsome appearance and in beauty and numbers has probably not

been equalled in any other meet ever held in Chicago. Many of the cups are to be the permanent possession of the holder only after being won three times, thus prolonging the spirit of competition which has aroused so much wholesome interest in all sections of the Department. The Mayor's trophy—a bronze statute representing Victory—given to the team which won the largest number of points in the aggregate was among the most admired prizes.

It was another great day to be added to the two great days of the meet itself.

A word may well be added concerning the perfection of the system used in handling the hundreds of winners in order that each man could be at the exact spot where he was needed when his name was called. Such a presentation might easily have been a spectacle of disorder, with holders of medals and trophies being summoned from a miscellaneous crowd and coming to the front amid the utmost confusion.

But because of the organization and planning accomplished at the direction of Chief Fitzmorris by Major Bauder and Captain Naughton, assisted by Mr. Delaporte and others, there was not a slip in the program. Incidentally the afternoon disclosed the happiest group of policemen Chicago ever saw, each officer's chest bursting with pride as he smilingly received his reward for athletic excellence.

Things a Police Officer Should Know

Questions and Answers Having to with the Fundamentals of Police Work

RULES

Question 1—What are the most important duties of Policemen?

Answer 1—The prevention of crime, and the arrest and prosecution of criminals.

Q. 2—What are the General Orders? (To be memorized.)

A. 2—To walk my beat in a military manner, keeping constantly on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight and hearing.

To arrest all violators of State Laws or City Ordinances, and investigate all cases of suspicious characters on my beat. In case of fire, if discovered by me, to turn in the alarm with all possible speed.

To receive, transmit, and obey all orders from my commanding officer, and to quit my beat only in the performance of my duty, or when properly relieved.

Q. 3—What are the rules regarding courtesy between members of the Department?

A. 3—Subordinates to salute superior officers.

Superiors to return salute.

Subordinates are to uncover when entering office of a superior, above the rank of Sergeant.

Q. 4—Describe the appearance and flow of blood from a ruptured artery and tell how you would stop the flow of blood.

A. 4—The blood is bright red and spurts in jets.

Tie a handkerchief or cloth around limb between the wound and the heart.

Twist with a stick until bleeding stops.

Place a block of wood or other substance on the artery under the tourniquet to increase the pressure on the artery.

If on a place where the tourniquet cannot be applied, locate the artery or vein and press down until the flow stops and hold until the arrival of the surgeon.

Q. 5—What facts would you obtain for an accident report?

A. 5—The date the report is made.

The names of the injured.

Addresses of the injured.

Age, nativity, occupation.

Whether married or single.

Time of accident.

Date of accident.

Place of occurrence.

Nature and location of injury.

Where taken, and by whom.

By whom attended.

Cause of accident.

Names of witnesses.

Addresses of witnesses.

Telephone numbers of witnesses and injured.

Condition of streets.

Condition of lights, if at night.

ORDINANCES

Question 1—Give five provisions of the City Code regarding dogs.

Answer 1—They must be licensed.

They must be muzzled or led in public or in places of business.

They must wear collars with license tags attached.

Vicious dogs not allowed to run at large.

Mad dog biting any person to be captured alive if possible; but be slain, if impossible to capture alive.

Female dogs in heat not allowed to run at large.

Q. 2—Give four provisions of the City Code regarding sale of cigarettes.

A. 2—Dealers must have a license.

Cigarettes not to contain poisonous matter or drugs.

Not to be sold to minors.

Not to be sold within 300 feet of school buildings.

Q. 3—Give four provisions of the City Code regarding sale of poisonous drugs.

A. 3—To be sold only on prescription of physician.

Purchaser's name and address to be on prescription.

Prescription to be filled permanently by druggist.

Prescription to be filled but once.

No copy of prescription to be given.

Prescriptions not to be filled for habitual users.

Pharmacists' records may be inspected by officials.

Q. 4—Give eight provisions of the City Code regarding billiard and pool rooms.

A. 4—Must be licensed.

Gambling therein prohibited.

Must be closed between 1 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock A. M.

None but employes performing necessary work allowed therein during said hours.

Unlawful for minor under 18 to be therein unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

Unlawful for proprietor to allow minors under 18 to remain therein.

Screens, curtains, partitions or obstructions prohibited.

A clear and unobstructed view from front to rear must be maintained at all times.

Connections with places maintained for gambling or immoral purposes prohibited.

Q. 5—What is gambling?

A. 5—The betting of money.

On any game of chance.

Or upon the result of any contest of speed.

Skill.

Or endurance.

LAW

Question 1—Define the following:

A. 1—Crime—Any act committed in violation of public law, in the commission of which there is a union or joint operation of act and intention, or criminal negligence.

Affidavit—A statement in writing signed and sworn to.

Deposition—A written statement obtained by questioning, signed and sworn to.

Complaint—An affidavit sworn to before a judge or other authorized officer enumerating in detail those acts which constitute a crime and charging some person or persons with the commission of that crime.

Warrant—A writ issued by a judge ordering an officer to arrest the person named therein and bring him before the judge issuing the warrant.

Arrest—Restraint of a person's liberty in order that he may be forthcoming to answer to an alleged crime.

Arraign—To bring the accused before the court, tell him the nature of the charge, and to inquire of accused if guilty or not.

Jury Waiver—Signing away the right to be tried by a jury.

Mittimis—Written order from the court committing persons to a place of imprisonment.

Indictment—A writ under oath charging the accused with crime presented to the court by the Grand Jury.

Q. 2—What penalties are provided for the following:

A. 2—Felonies—Death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Graver misdemeanors—Sentence to County Jail, or House of Correction and fine.

Misdemeanors—Fine only, when paid.

Q. 3—What is burglary?

A. 3—Forcibly breaking and entering any house or building.

Or, entering where doors and windows are open.

With intent to commit a felony.

Q. 4—When may a burglar be sentenced for life?

A. 4—When proven to have had in possession a deadly drug, or,

When proven to have had in possession a deadly weapon, at the time the offense was committed.

Q. 5—What is bribery?

A. 5—Giving to a public official, or,

Receiving by a public official,

A valuable consideration,

Or, offering to do same.

To induce public official to act contrary to his sworn duty.

(To be continued)

Do Police "Beat Up" Prisoners?

Grand Jury Investigates and Gives Emphatic Denial to Stories That Confessions Are Obtained by Brutal Treatment



W. B. HART

Foreman of October Grand Jury

Mr. Hart is an example of the type of substantial citizen who considers jury service a call to duty not to be disregarded.

IN the underworld it is always the criminal who is abused—always the burglar, thief or murderer who is persecuted and deserves sympathy. A favorite trick of lawyers for the defense is to allege that any confession tendered as evidence was obtained by cruel and inhuman methods. One who is much around the Criminal Court comes to expect this procedure as a part of nearly every trial. In fact, the practice has become a laughing stock to those who know the inside facts about the devious ways of many defense attorneys.

In order to enlighten the public as to the true state of affairs in regard to confessions, we print the following excerpts from the report of the October Grand Jury, who, as will be noted, took occasion also to comment favorably on other matters affecting the Department:

"His Honor, Marcus Kavanagh, very courageously and earnestly called the attention of this jury to the decision of the Supreme Court in recent case of *People vs. Rogers*, in which the judgment of the

trial court was affirmed at the June term, A. D., 1922, of the Supreme Court of this State, and to the provisions of the statute which provides:

"If two or more persons shall commit an assault and battery for the purpose of obtaining a confession or revelation tending to criminate the person assaulted, or any other person, or shall assault and batter or imprison another on account of a refusal of such person to make such confession or revelation, the person so offending shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than three years.' The judge also instructed the jury "to carefully investigate the matter of treatment afforded prisoners held in custody by the police."

"This jury examined under oath some forty (40) witnesses in an endeavor to ascertain what, if any, violation of the statute had occurred. We called judges who had sat in the trial of criminal cases in the Criminal Court and the Municipal Court; and heard the testimony of attorneys who represented prisoners charged with criminal offenses, and the testimony of defendants who were or had been arrested and held in custody, charged with the commission of criminal offenses. We also examined on oath police officers and other citizens in our investigation of the matters called to our attention; all witnesses who were able to give the jury any information as to the subject matter were called and examined at length and the subject matter fully considered and discussed by the jury.

"From the evidence we find that in nearly all cases tried in the Criminal Court where the State proposes to introduce in evidence the confession of a defendant as evidence of his guilt, the defense will endeavor to prevent the confession from being so used on the ground that the same was obtained from him by force or intimidation on the part of police officers. Some of the judges who testified before the jury advised that in all their experience they had never ruled out the confession of a defendant on the ground that it was obtained by force or intimidation. In each such case where the defendant has claimed that force or intimidation was used to obtain a confession, the police officers have made convincing denial, and we are of the opinion that the judges in refusing to sustain objections to the admission of the confessions, on the grounds of intimidation or force, were acting clearly within the law, as set down in the *Rogers* case, wherein the court said that the court is warranted in keeping the confession out of the evidence unless all the police department men engaged or present at the sweating of the defendant were called as witnesses and satisfied the court, in good faith, that the confession had not been so obtained by them."

"The cases heard by this grand jury in which

charges were made that police officials severely abused, kicked and beat up prisoners, covered a period extending some three years back. The stories told by the prisoners, if accepted as true, are indeed startling; however, their demeanor and standing are such that the jury, having in mind all the circumstances in each case, are unable on their oaths as jurors, to give credence to their testimony. Beating up prisoners is un-American, unlawful and inhuman—and, in the specific cases, if substantiated by creditable and believable testimony, would have been met with immediate indictments by the grand jury against persons so offending.

"We find that the cases of alleged abuse considered by this jury had heretofore been before one judge or another, fully competent, and clothed with ample power to take instant action at the time when the matter was fresh and before the opportunity to undo the charge or create a defense against it had presented itself."

* * *

"The Grand Jury has further been impressed and wishes to commend the heightened efficiency of the Police Department as now being directed. We have had before us many of the prominent police officers of our city and are pleased to note intelligence, alertness, efficiency and energy displayed by various police officers who have appeared before this body. We congratulate the people of Chicago upon having Chief Fitzmorris, a man of proven ability, sterling character and integrity, who during his brief incumbency as Chief of Police, has reorganized the Department in such a thorough and efficient manner that the records show a very marked percentage of reduction in crime for the past six months. The report of the Chicago Crime Commission shows that through the efforts of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and his assistants, and Superintendent of Police Fitzmorris and members of the Department of Police, robbery has decreased 48 per cent in the past three months; bur-

glary has decreased 31 per cent, and other crimes in like proportions. State's Attorney Crowe is vigorously prosecuting criminal cases, and in his drive against the criminal classes is entitled to the fullest support and encouragement of the citizens of this county, who are to be congratulated in having a man of his ability and integrity as their Chief Law Enforcing Officer."

* * *

"We suggest to the newspapers of this county that they give more publicity to the many convictions being returned by juries, and we deplore the fact that the story of a sensational robbery wherein the robbers are described as bold and daring has a greater news value to the paper in playing up the same than the story of an ultimate conviction for the same crime. We feel that if more prominence was given to the many convictions occurring every day, it would give the public more respect for and confidence in those in charge of the enforcement of the laws and act as a deterrent to the criminal classes."

* * *

"We urge necessary reforms in the probation, parole and pardon laws with a view to their modifications or repeal. At present too many criminals secure clemency under these laws and too many hardened criminals and second offenders are released, only to again prey upon society. We counsel leniency toward minors and unfortunates convicted for the first time. We consider that the penalty for automobile stealing should be made very much more severe. Heavier penalty would lessen such thefts and decrease other crimes based on plans calling for gang, courage and speedy flight. Our services as Grand Jurymen have impressed upon us the importance of citizenship, and we urge all business men individually to take their turn in the jury box and instruct, as well as permit, their employees and associates to do like services whenever called upon."

MUTT AND JEFF—ON THE LEVEL, CAN YOU BLAME THEM?—BY BUD FISHER.



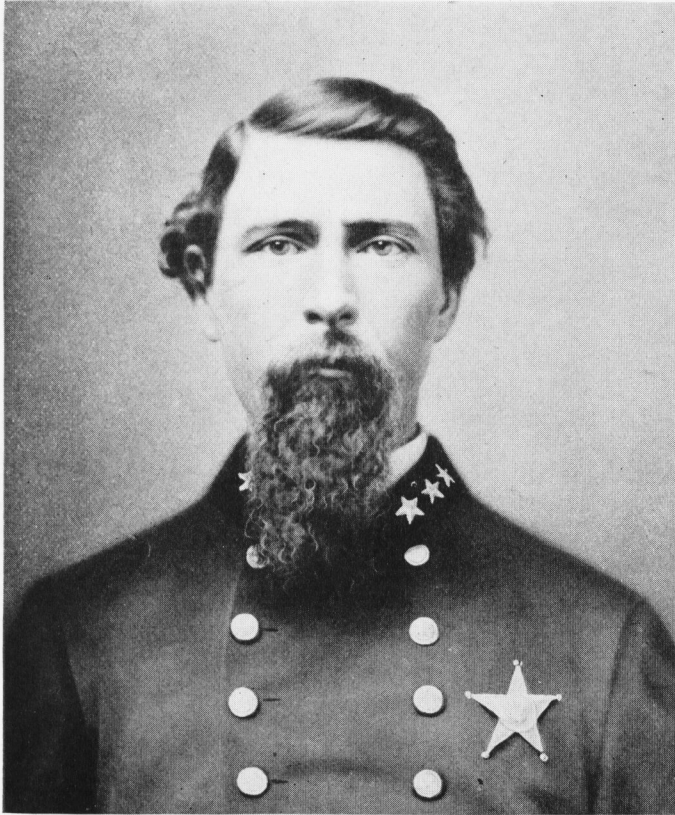
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Police Saw Stirring Times in Early Seventies

Panic of 73—The Bread Riot—Sunday Closing of Saloons and Other Events Kept the Department Busy

By John Kelly



W. W. KENNEDY
Chief of Police 1871-72

THE closing of saloons on Sunday by Chief Washburn proved to be an unpopular move. A large majority of the citizens were opposed to what was termed an "infringement of their personal liberty," and out of it was born a new political party.

Mass meetings at which the administration was denounced for the enforcement of the law were held, first on the North Side, where the Germans predominated, and later on all sides of the city. At that time more than eighty-five percent of the German vote was Republican, and the leaders of that party viewed with alarm the movement which was rapidly gaining strength.

Democratic leaders quickly saw the advantage to be gained by a coalition of all citizens of foreign birth who were opposed to the enforcement of the Sunday law with the Democratic party, and by keeping in the background they succeeded in luring a large number of Republicans to join their ranks. This they were enabled to do by secretly furthering the new party movement. Ostensibly taking no active part in the movement, Democratic leaders were in reality the head and front of it. They let the dissatisfied Republicans go ahead with the meetings, but when it came to the nomination of candidates for the

ensuing election, the Democrats copped most of the offices on the ticket.

The "People's Party" was the name of the new organization. Harvey D. Colvin was nominated to head the ticket. Mr. Colvin was a native of Herkimer county, New York. Coming to Chicago in 1851 he was appointed manager of the American Express Company. In 1854 he organized the Chicago branch of the United States Express Company, and was in charge of the office for twenty years.

The Republican ticket was styled the "Law and Order" party. Lester L. Bond was Mr. Colvin's opponent for mayor.

Some of the older residents still remember the campaign of 1873 as the "hottest mayoralty election ever held in Chicago."

Those were the days of torchlight processions, and one or the other party was touring the downtown streets every night. Among the transparencies carried by the People's party paraders were the following:

"If Puritans rule, the city is gone." "Law and order are our motto, but not by force." "Equal rights to all. Down with fanatics." "We claim our constitutional rights." "Send Washburn home to Joliet."

Election day was November 4. Every candidate on the People's ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 13,000. Mr. Colvin's vote was 28,791; Mr. Bond's 18,540.

"It was a great day for the Germans and the Irish," was the way one newspaper put it. And from which was coined the expression, "When the Germans and the Irish together sticken."

Charles A. Reno, who was removed from the Board of Police by Mayor Medill for favoring the suspension of Chief Washburn, was elected Police Commissioner on the Colvin ticket. His opponent was Reuben Cleveland, incumbent of the office, who was appointed president of the Board of Police by Mayor Medill.

In his inaugural address Mayor Colvin said in part:

"In our late election the issue has been fairly and squarely made whether the existing ordinances shall be retained and enforced, or, upon the other hand, either repealed or so modified as to be in consonance with the present state of public opinion in our community.

"A majority of our people (so overwhelming that it would be preposterous to designate their decision as a snap judgment or to cavil at its meaning) has decided the question in favor of the latter alternative. It behooves all good citizens who believe in the principles of our republican form of government to accept that popular decision, to which, following the advice of my predecessor in office, they have appealed.

"If the Common Council, in its wisdom, and having undoubtedly full power upon the subject, should deter-

mine either to repeal or modify the Sunday prohibitions and Sunday clauses in the license law, or to fully secure the religious exercises of a portion of our citizens from all disturbance, without interfering with the harmless enjoyments of other citizens, it will do no more than its duty toward the majority of the people of this city.

"Our police system should be conducted upon the principle of the prevention rather than the punishment of crime. Nor should the city seek to obtain revenue by means of any of the prevalent forms of vice. When it does, it becomes particeps criminis in the iniquity it professes to punish or suppress. My nature revolts against this barbarous and brutal practice, not pursued for the purpose of extirpating vice, but with the object of adding a few paltry dollars to the public revenue. It shall never receive my sanction. All that can usefully be accomplished in this direction is the mitigation of the more glaring and demoralizing effects of that which in all ages and among all races has existed as an evil that may be mitigated, or perhaps, regulated, but which has never yet been exterminated.

"Police officers should be made to understand and feel that laws are enacted as much to protect the unfortunate as to punish the wicked. In no case should a person be inhumanly treated simply because he has been arrested for some petty offense or misdemeanor.

"I am decidedly opposed to the practice of police officers receiving money, in the shape of rewards for services rendered, from any corporation or individual. Let them look to the city alone for remuneration. Such practice will, sooner or later, end in the force becoming merely the instruments of great corporations or wealthy individuals."

One of Mayor Colvin's first official acts was the appointment of Jacob Rehm Superintendent of Police.

Immediately after taking charge of the department Chief Rehm reinstated Captain Michael Hickey, who resigned the previous July. Captain Lull was dropped from the rolls to make room for Hickey.

Soon afterward Captain Lull became an operative of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency. He was one of the best sleuths ever associated with this agency, or for that matter, any other. He possessed every attribute for the successful prosecution of his calling.

The killing of Captail Lull in 1874 by one of the notorious Younger brothers forms a thrilling chapter in border outlawry. Following the holdup of a passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Gad's Hill, Mo., the Pinkerton agency dispatched Captain Lull to St. Louis, where he was joined by James Wright, an ex-Confederate soldier, who knew all of the Younger brothers. The railroad company received information that two of the five train robbers were Younger brothers, and on leaving Chicago for Missouri Captain Lull was given instructions by Allen Pinkerton to "take no chance, but shoot on sight."

Lull assumed the name of Captain Allen—Mr. Pinkerton's first name—and with Wright, whom he met at St. Louis, he proceeded to Osceola, Mo. There, Captain Lull engaged the services of Edwin B. Daniels, a former deputy sheriff who was familiar with the Monegaw Springs settlement, where the Younger brothers spent much of their time.

Assuming the role of cattle dealers, Lull, Wright and Daniels set out from Osceola on March 16, 1874, for a place fifteen miles distant, where they expected to get some information as to the whereabouts of the Younger brothers.

John and Jim Younger were at the house of a relative, where the trio of detectives made cautious inquiry.



Photo by courtesy of Chicago Historical Society

LOADING SUPPLIES IN NEW YORK FOR SUFFERERS OF CHICAGO FIRE

When the Lull party rode up the two Youngers concealed themselves, but they could listen to the conversation that ensued. They were suspicious of the trio, but remained in seclusion until after Lull, Wright and Daniels had left.

After the detectives had ridden away, John and Jim Younger mounted their horses and followed. Riding up behind Lull and Daniels the bandit duo ordered them to halt. Each of the Youngers had a shotgun trained on the detectives. Wright was a short distance ahead, and was ignorant of what taking place.

While one of the outlaws covered Lull and his companion with his gun, the other rode up alongside them and relieved them of their pistols. Then followed a colloquy between the Youngers and the detectives as to what the latter were doing in that part of the country.

Wright, who had ridden on ahead, missed his companions and returned. When he saw the danger that confronted Lull and Daniels he drew his pistol and emptied it at the Youngers. He then put spurs to his horse and rode off.

Knowing that he had but one chance for his life, and that was to shoot his way out, Captain Lull drew a revolver from a secret pocket and fired at one of the Youngers. Lull's horse became frightened at the report of the shots and ran into a clump of bushes. He was knocked out of his saddle.

His left arm was shattered by two bullets, but he still kept shooting until a leaden ball penetrated his side. In the meantime Daniels had been riddled. Captain Lull and John Younger fought it out to the death. With the last cartridge in his gun, Lull blazed away at his antagonist and killed him. The bullet went straight through the bandit's heart.

Captain Lull lived six weeks. Members of his family comforted him in his last hours. His body was brought to Chicago and rests in the Pinkerton employees' lot in Graceland Cemetery.

In the same order reinstating Captain Hickey, the chief also reinstated Sergeants Rehm, Douglas, Bischoff and McAuley, who were dismissed by Mayor Medill for "insubordination."

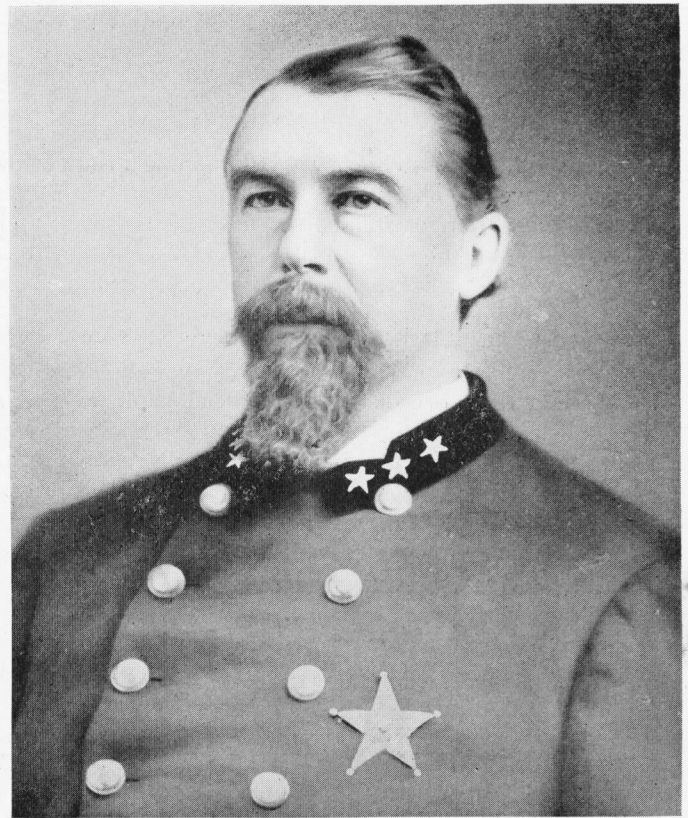
Ernest F. C. Klokke, who suffered the same fate at the hands of Mayor Medill as Mr. Reno, was appointed Police Commissioner by the newly elected mayor.

All old scores were now evened up, and the Colvin administration started off with the well wishes of the citizens.

Early in 1873 Chief Washburn introduced the system of calling stations by precinct number. Theretofore only three stations—the Armory, Union street and Huron street—were called precincts, being the first, second and third. Under Chief Washburn's reorganization the force consisted of about 450 men. The commanding officers were as follows:

First precinct, the Armory—Captain, Michael Hickey; sergeants, William Buckley and Charles H. French; 67 patrolmen. Buckley was later promoted to captain, when Hickey resigned.

Second precinct, Twenty-second street—Sergeants, Dennis Fitzpatrick and Frederick Ebersold; 35 patrolmen.



MICHAEL C. HICKEY
Chief of Police 1875-78

Third precinct, Cottage Grove avenue—Sergeant, Thomas Barrett; 26 patrolmen.

Fourth precinct, Archer avenue and Deering street—Sergeant, Edward W. Hood; 26 patrolmen.

Fifth precinct, Twelfth and Johnson streets—Sergeant, Simon O'Donnell; 50 patrolmen.

Sixth precinct, Union and Madison streets—Captain, Louis J. Lull; sergeants, Jonas W. Johnson and James Garrity; 68 patrolmen.

Seventh precinct, 609 West Lake street—Sergeant, Thomas Moore; 23 patrolmen.

Eighth precinct, West Chicago avenue—Sergeant, Nathan Briscoe; 26 patrolmen.

Ninth precinct, Larrabee street and North avenue—Sergeant, John Baus; 17 patrolmen.

Tenth precinct, Webster avenue, near Lincoln—Sergeant, Thomas D. Fox; 15 patrolmen.

Eleventh precinct, East Chicago avenue—Captain, Fred Gund; sergeants, Fred Gerbing and Amos Hathaway.

The Rawson street station was abolished by Chief Washburn but was reopened by his successor. The Day Squad, formerly called the Lake Street Squad, also was abolished by Washburn.

This year (1873) the East Chicago avenue station was finished and occupied. It cost \$25,000 and for several years was one of the finest police stations in the city.

Among the few promotions made by Chief Washburn was that of Sam Ellis, whom he appointed head of the detective force. He was the first person upon whom was conferred the title, "Chief of Detectives." Ellis was

one of the old time sleuths who did great work and which gave him a wide reputation.

Following the election of Mayor Colvin, the police force was materially increased. It was the winter after the financial panic, called "the crime of '73," and Chicago, like many other large cities, was a dumping ground for the unemployed. The streets were thronged with idle men, and gaunt hunger stalked through the highways and byways.

Before the panic the genus hobo, or tramp, was almost unknown in America. He multiplied rapidly following the business depression that swept over the country, and it might be said that the great labor disturbances of 1877 had their origin in the financial panic of 1873.

The strength of the Department in the Spring of 1874, was about 560 men, including the detective force. Of this number 525 were patrolmen. There were three captains and seventeen sergeants.

The commanding officers at this time were:

First district, Harrison street—Captain, William Buckley.

Second district, Union street—Captain, M. C. Hickey.

Third district, East Chicago avenue—Captain, Fred Gund.

Chief of Detectives, Sam Ellis.

First precinct, Harrison street—Sergeants, Fred Ebersold and Michael O'Connor.

Second precinct, Twenty-second street—Sergeant, Dennis Fitzpatrick.

Third precinct, Cottage Grove avenue—Sergeant, Thomas Barrett.

Fourth precinct, Deering street—Sergeant, Edward Hood.

Fifth precinct, West Twelfth street—Sergeant, Simon O'Donnell.

Sixth precinct, Union street—Sergeants, J. M. Johnson and James Garrity.

Seventh precinct, 609 West Lake street—Sergeant, Charles French.

Eighth precinct, West Chicago avenue—Sergeant, N. A. Briscoe.

Ninth precinct, Rawson street—Sergeant, Thomas D. Fox.

Tenth precinct, Webster avenue—Sergeant, W. B. McAuley.

Eleventh precinct, Larrabee street—Sergeant, John Baus.

Twelfth precinct, East Chicago avenue—Sergeants, Fred Gerbing and Amos Hathaway.

For the year ended March 31, 1874, the expenses of maintaining the Police Department were \$653,258.65. In his report to the council Chief Rehm asked for an increase of \$165,000 for the ensuing year. He recommended that the number of sergeants be increased to twenty and that eighty-five patrolmen be added. The council provided for 40 of the 85 asked for by the superintendent.

In the latter part of 1874 Chief Rehm promoted Captain Hickey to Deputy Superintendent, which had been vacant since the resignation of Wells Sherman in 1872. At the same time he promoted Sam Ellis, to Captain, and Joseph Dixon was appointed Chief of De-

tectives. Dixon had long been connected with the detective force and displayed marked ability.

Chief Rehm also re-established the Day Squad and put Sergeant Charles A. Rehm in charge with 41 men. The men on the squad were detailed at tunnels, crossings and bridges. This branch of the service is now called the Traffic Division. Headquarters of the Day Squad were in the city hall, Adams and LaSalle streets. It was called the Central Station.

The force as reorganized by Chief Rehm was composed of the following commanding officers:

Deputy Superintendent, Michael C. Hickey.

Chief of Detectives, Joseph Dixon.

Central Station, Sergeant, Charles Rehm.

Harrison street station, Captain William Buckley. In command of all the South Side stations and had a total of 186 men, exclusive of the Day Squad.

Union street station, Captain Sam Ellis. Commanded all the West Side stations; had 228 men.

East Chicago avenue, Captain Fred Gund. All of the North Side under his command, with 107 men.

The sergeants were the same as the previous year, with the following exceptions: Michael Bischoff was sergeant at East Chicago avenue; Michael C. Callahan and John Byrne, sergeants at Union street; Malick Vesey was sergeant at Hinman street station, which was opened in the latter part of 1874.

The expense of conducting the Department for the year ended March 31, 1875, was \$722,876.92. Chief Rehm in his annual report to the council asked for an increase of \$100,000 as it was proposed to add 150 men to the force. He also recommended that the salaries of twelve patrolmen, detailed as roundsmen, be fixed at \$1,200 per year.

Soon after submitting his report Chief Rehm severed his connection with the Police Department forever. He served under four administrations as head of the Department, a record which no other chief of police can boast.

In April, 1875, an election was held on the question of the proposed organization of the city under the general law, by the adoption of the new charter. It carried. Soon afterward the Council Committee on Police, to whom had been referred a resolution relative to the abolishment of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, reported an ordinance creating the present Police and Fire Departments and the offices of City Marshal, Superintendent of Police and Fire Marshal. The ordinance was passed by a vote of 28 to 8. The salary of the city Marshal was fixed at \$4,000 a year, and on July 30, 1875, Mayor Colvin appointed George L. Dunlap the first City Marshal under the new law. Mr. Dunlap held the office only a short time and was succeeded by Roscoe E. Goodell.

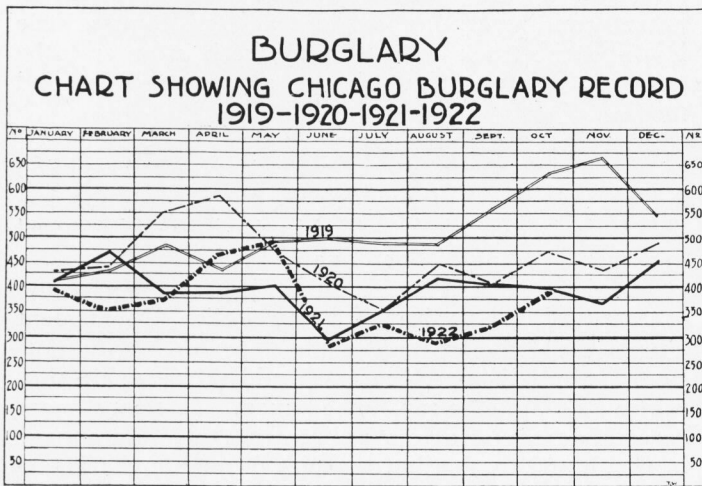
Mr. Dunlap was formerly collector of internal revenue at Chicago and Mr. Goodell was a banker. The City Marshal was given a secretary who received \$2,500 a year and three clerks, each of whom received \$1,200, making the total expense of the marshal's office \$10,100 a year. None of them, not even the marshal, was a police officer, but they exercised more authority than commanding officers.

There also was a Superintendent of Police during the reign of City Marshal. Mayor Colvin appointed Cap-

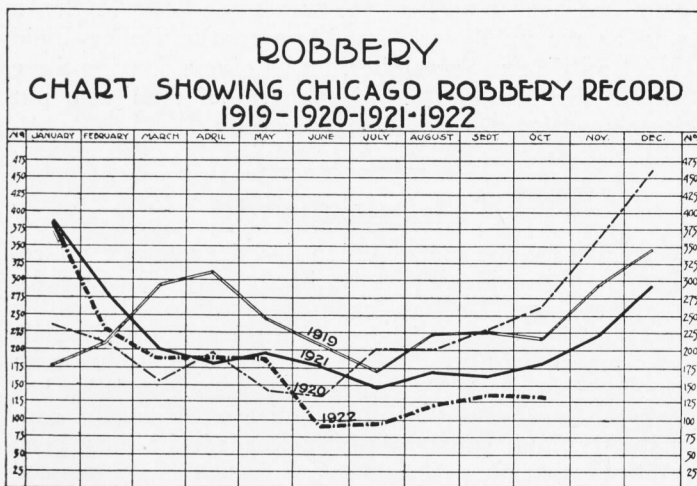
(Continued on Page 18)

Crime Commission Report Praises Police

*Facts Gathered Independently of Department Reveal
Big Drop In Curve On Chicago Crime Chart*



1922 DROP IN BURGLARY CURVE



1922 DROP IN ROBBERY CURVE

STATISTICS which come through the channel of the Chicago Crime Commission gathered, as they are, entirely independent of the Police Department, are always looked upon as authoritative. This is true because the Commission is under the sponsorship of the Chicago Association of Commerce and is composed of a group of citizens whose standing in the community instantly guarantees that statements made are honest and accurate. Edwin W. Sims is President; Henry P. Crowell, Vice President; Alfred Decker, Vice President; Charles R. Holden, Vice President; W. Rufus Abbott, Secretary; Fred L. Rossback, Assistant Secretary; Joseph R. Noel, Treasurer; John R. Burgess, Assistant Treasurer; Henry Barrett Chamberlain, Operating Director; Francis D. Hanna, Assistant to Operating Director.

The latest report of the Commission quoted below is almost startling in its revelation of an un-

precedented drop in the curve of Chicago crime. Both police and the public will be interested in these figures:

In the downward trend in burglary and robbery in Chicago for the three months ending September 1, 1922, the Chicago Crime Commission finds reason to compliment Superintendent of Police Charles C. Fitzmorris and members of the Department of Police and State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and his assistants.

During the period in which 1,476 robberies were reported this year, 700 defendants were arraigned in the Criminal Court. These were involved in 1,225 charges of robbery. Convictions were obtained against 370 individuals, of whom 322 were penalized and forty-eight placed on probation.

During the period in which 2,956 burglaries were committed, 652 defendants involved in 1,001 charges of burglary were tried. Convictions were obtained against 399 defendants, 281 being penalized and 118 placed on probation.

Robbery has decreased 48 per cent in the past three months as compared with the preceding three months of this year, and has decreased 40 per cent as compared with the corresponding three months of last year.

Burglary has decreased 31 per cent in the past three months as compared with the preceding three months of this year, and has decreased 16 per cent as compared to the corresponding three months of last year.

In the first eight months of 1921 there were 3,129 burglary complaints to the Police Department; in the first eight months of 1922 there were 2,956 burglary complaints.

In the first eight months of last year there were 1,735 robbery complaints as compared with 1,466 complaints to September 1, this year.

Records compiled by the Commission show that almost half of all the defendants arraigned in the Criminal Court on robbery and burglary charges are convicted and punished. This is proportionately twice as many as were penalized last year.

These figures indicate a satisfactory co-operation between the State's Attorney's office and the Department of Police. The marked improvement in the reduction of robberies and the increased number of penalties reflects credit on both.

Spectacular daylight holdups in which large sums of money are taken have been rare so far this year, and the loss of life and property in both robberies and burglaries also has been very noticeably less than in the same period last year.

In the first eight months of 1922 there were 147 murders as compared with 118 during the same period of last year. Six of these represent the killing of po-

(Continued on Page 17)

MAIN 13

ORGAN OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

CHARLES C. FITZMORRIS, Superintendent

A Monthly Magazine devoted to News of the Police Department and Articles of Interest to the Policeman and His Family.

Volume 2 November, 1922 Number 3

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Year. Single Copies 25 Cents.

FRED N. DRAKE - - - - - **Business Manager**

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Thanks for Those Kind Words

EVERY member of the Department, from the Chief to the newest patrolman, who has read the recent report of the Crime Commission and the Grand Jury is wearing a broad smile. For never in the history of Chicago's police have so many bouquets been showered on our law enforcement body as in these two statements.

While, of late, compliments have been frequent, yet there is an authoritative ring about the words of two such distinguished bodies which cannot fail to impress both the police and the public alike.

Development of efficiency in the Department is necessarily of gradual growth. Great results cannot be obtained overnight. But every once in a while the city becomes conscious that a new and better state of things has come into existence. Old conditions of crime have vanished and we are seen to be on the way, at least, to the ideal of a city safe and secure from marauding and violence.

Meantime, if you, the reader, have not read what the Crime Commission and the Grand Jury have to say, excerpts of their reports may be found on other pages of this issue of Main 13. Reading them is a good tonic for civic pride.

Training for 1923

ECHOES of the Police Field Meet continue to emphasize the value of that great spectacle of the Department's athletic prowess. One of the chief benefits has been the interest which the different stations have in maintaining a spirit of rivalry. Officer athletes who never before paid any consistent attention to training are keeping in condition, doing a little work on the track or field every week in order to be in shape for the next chance at the trophies and medals.

Reporters who make the rounds of the various districts say that the greatest subjects of discussion among policemen everywhere are the reasons for certain victories or defeats—combined with good-natured boasting of what will be done in 1923.

In some quarters the public has scarcely recovered from its surprise that any Police Department which the moving pictures had peopled with flat-footed, bay-windowed loafers, could show such a proportion of agile, clean-limbed men. It seems more reasonable now that our policemen can really engage in rough and tumble battles with desperate characters of the underworld and come out victors.

The prizes have been given out, a great round sum has been placed in the treasury of the P. B. A., and as we finally say good-bye to the Police Field Meet until next September, let us give a rousing three cheers for the hard-working group of men who put it over with such conspicuous success.

Thanksgiving

DESPITE his many difficulties the average policeman considers that he has plenty of cause for thanksgiving. He has made his quota of arrests, he has somehow escaped harm at the hands of criminals who may have been anxious to "get" him, he has seen the fund of the P. B. A. greatly augmented, he has had the assurance that good police work will be consistently and substantially rewarded, he has been gratified that the Department of which he is a member has notably decreased crime in general.

So, ho for the turkey and dressing, the cranberries and celery, the plum pudding, the mashed potatoes and gravy, the salad and ice cream, and the whole jolly scene at the family table. It is the harbinger of that even better holiday at Christmas when every policeman has occasion to be a Santa Claus.

For Every Policeman

MAIN 13 should reach the home of every Chicago policeman each month. If any officer in the city does not receive this magazine he is requested to notify the Business Manager at once, addressing him at Room 505, City Hall.

In the event that policemen are changing their place of residence, or plan to do so within the next month, the new address should be forwarded to the MAIN 13 office.

It is our desire to keep our mailing list up to date at all times and the co-operation of all members of the Department is asked to that end.



Sitting—Left to right: Patrolman Chas. T. Regan, 12; Sergeant Ernest Daliege, Det. Bur.; Sergeant Jno. Gibbons, Det. Bur.; Lieutenant Michael Grady, Det. Bur.; Patrolman W. J. Smith, Det. Bur.; Patrolman I. Highbom, Det. Bur.
 Top Row—Left to right: Sergeant Frank L. Smith, 28; Patrolman C. J. Brown, 28; Patrolman T. F. Brown, 20; Patrolman Bernard Schaefer, 27; Patrolman Jos. W. Stryzinsky, 27; Patrolman Leonard Orlowsky, 23; Patrolman James C. Gilbert, Traffic Div.

Creditable Mention Men

Stories of Exploits of Honor Men of the Department

Patrolman Chas. T. Regan, 12th District

Was given creditable mention in Sept. 1922, for picking up two young men who were observed dodging the sight of police officers and connecting them with a number of Atlantic and Pacific Store robberies.

Patrolmen John A. O'Donnell and Patrick Duggan, 29th District

Were given creditable mention in August, 1922, for making several important arrests, one of the prisoners proving to be a pervert and paroled convict who was plying an indecent trade.

Patrolman John Dunn, 17th District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for promptly giving chase to a holdup man who had robbed a store, and capturing the bandit at the point of a revolver.

Patrolmen Klasen, Sloier, Schultz and Klauson, 22nd District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for quick action in searching for and capturing a man implicated in a fatal shooting during a holdup.

Patrolman James P. O'Neil, 5th District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for clever work in solving a holdup case in which a citizen had been the victim of a confidence game and a later robbery.

Patrolman Denis F. Madigan, District 1-A

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for acting with great bravery in stopping a runaway team. The officer grasped the bridle of the horse nearest him and was dragged fifty feet before the animals halted. This officer's act undoubtedly saved the life of an aged man who had fallen directly in the path of the team.

Patrolman Patrick Fahey, 20th District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for going to the aid of a holdup victim and pursuing the robber down a dark passageway where the arrest was made. The prisoner was positively identified and the stolen property found in his pockets.

Patrolman James Gilbert, Traffic Division

Was given creditable mention in August, 1922, for jumping from a street car while off duty and giving chase to several men seen in the act of holding up a citizen. Two of the bandits were captured after a hazardous search in a dark alley.

Patrolman Wm. J. Barron, 5th District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for arresting two men on mere description establishing that they were implicated in a robbery which had occurred several weeks before.

Patrolmen James Curran and Michael Furlong, 25th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for recognizing a man with a long criminal record as an auto speeded by and arresting the driver and a companion when the car was brought to a halt. A quantity of stolen goods was recovered. Both prisoners were found to be old offenders.

Sergeants Chas. Dudley and John J. Walsh, District 1-A

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for responding to a call for help and frightening away three men in the act of beating and robbing a victim. Prompt chase was given the bandits and after firing several volleys two of the fugitives were captured. Another was later found in a hospital, badly wounded.

Patrolman Leonard J. Orlowsky, 23rd District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for engaging in a revolver battle with auto thieves and giving chase at high speed, later capturing the occupants of the stolen car at the point of an empty revolver.

Sergeant Frank L. Smith, Patrolmen John Wally, Shelby L. Gott, and Charles Foote, 28th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for immediate response to a call and finding a murderer who had committed a most atrocious crime with a razor. The weapon was subsequently discovered and complete evidence brought in.



Sitting—Left to right: Patrolman Thos. J. McNicholas, 27; Patrolman Wm. E. Curley, 23; Patrolman Victor Carlson, 32; Patrolman Geo. O. Larson, Traffic Div.; Patrolman Patrick Fahey, 20; Patrolman John Dunn, 17; Patrolman Shelby Gott, 28; Sergeant Jno. J. Walsh, 1-A. Second Row—Left to right: Patrolman John Coleman, 23; Patrolman Patrick Scully, 23; Patrolman Chas. Foote, 28; Sergeant Chas. Dudley, 1-A; Patrolman Chas. W. Stine, 1; Sergeant Patrick Byrne, 1; Patrolman Michael Furlong, 25; Patrolman James Curran, 25; Patrolman Dennis Madigan, 1-A. Top Row—Left to right: Sergeant Wm. E. Steffen, 27; Patrolman E. J. Waller, 15; Patrolman Walter Healy, 15; Patrolman Charles Schultz, 22; Patrolman James McLaughlin, 22; Patrolman Arthur A. Wachholz, Det. Bur.; Patrolman Patk. J. Murphy, Det. Bur.

Patrolmen William Curley, Patrick Scully, and John Coleman, 23rd District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for breaking into a flat and finding a man and his wife overcome with gas. First aid measures were promptly applied with the result that the two were soon revived. This is a case demonstrating the versatility of the service a patrolman can render.

Patrolmen Thomas F. Brown and Matthew J. Saurin, 20th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for touring the vicinity of a holdup in which a bakery wagon was taken from its driver and in less than an hour taking the bandit into custody. Stolen money and weapons were found in the prisoner's possession.

Patrolman Victor L. Carlson, 32nd District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for interfering with an auto holdup and at the risk of his life capturing the bandit who attempted to fire point blank at the officer. The arrested man had a long criminal record.

Patrolmen Barney Schaefer and Joseph W. Stryzinski, 27th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for searching in the dark for a man crazed with moonshine who in his drunken frenzy had shot and dangerously wounded his son. The drunken father, still holding his revolver and threatening to kill the officers, was found in a haymow where he was fearlessly rushed and quickly arrested. This act called for supreme courage and the highest type of police work.

Patrolman Jos. Ervin, Sub-District 2-A

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for apprehending two "ice box" holdup men who had robbed a meat market the day previous. Positive identification was made.

Patrolman Christ J. Brown, 28th District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for stepping into the pathway of a fleeing holdup man, knocking the revolver from the latter's hand and putting him under arrest. This put a stop to the career of a man who had evidently committed other crimes but had never been positively identified when arrested.

Lieut. Michael Grady, Sergeants John Gibbons, Ernest C. Deliege, and Patrolman William Smith, Detective Bureau, and Patrolman Arthur Murphy, 16th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for fearless persistency in besieging a house and finally beating in the door to arrest a desperate character who had boasted he would shoot any officer who tried to approach him.

Patrolman George O. Larson, Traffic Division

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for excellent police work in company with a number of other officers.

For suspecting that a man carrying an armful of clothing was a burglar and after arresting him finding evidence which cleared up fourteen burglaries and a number of larcenies.

Patrolmen Walter F. Healy and Edward J. Waller, 15th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for recognizing and arresting a man as an automobile thief with a record, and recovering a car which had recently been stolen.

Patrolmen Fred C. Schaedel and Daniel J. Shea, 29th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for following to a nearby town a man who had raped and robbed a woman in Chicago. The arrest revealed that the prisoner had a record of assault.

Sergeant Wm. Steffen and Patrolman Thomas J. McNichols, 27th District

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for picking up a man on suspicion that he was responsible for passing bogus checks in a certain community and by the arrest clearing up a number of cases where a confidence game had been practiced.

Patrolman James J. McLaughlin, 22nd District

Was given creditable mention in September, 1922, for arresting on description a man wanted for killing a companion during a quarrel. Witnesses were secured and other evidence gathered to establish the prisoner's guilt.

Lieutenant Wm. Shoemaker, Patrolmen Arthur Wachholz, Patrick J. Murphy and Patrick Ryan, Detective Bureau

Were given creditable mention in September, 1922, for making a series of important arrests resulting in the clearing up of several crimes in Chicago and Minneapolis.

Crime Commission Report

(Continued from Page 13)

lice officers martyred in the performance of their duties. In addition there were a number of special deputies and other peace officers killed in combats with criminals. The proportion of citizens killed in the course of holdups and robberies during the past eight months has been less than in any previous similar period. These figures, like all previous murder figures compiled by the Chicago Crime Commission, are for Cook county and are taken from the Coroner's records. Until recently there were few murders in Cook county outside of Chicago, but during the past few months there have been several killings in roadhouses and on the public highways outside the city limits. This should be considered in applying the present murder rate as a test of police efficiency in Chicago. Although the figures so far this year are higher than for last year, on the whole they are creditable to the Chicago Police Department.

The record of stolen motor cars recovered for the first eight months of the year also reflects credit not only upon Captain John Naughton and the Motor Division, but also upon Chief Michael Hughes and the Detective Bureau. Not only do the reports of the Police Department show a reduction in the number of motor cars stolen, but they also show a very remarkable record of the recovery within the city limits of Chicago of cars stolen outside. In the twelve months of last year the department reported 5,960 cars stolen within the city police jurisdiction and 839 in the territory within the city limits, but policed by the five park districts, a total of 6,799. Of these 4,501 were recovered.

In the eight months ending September 1, 1922, 2,793 motor cars were stolen within the city limits of Chicago, 180 of which were stolen in territory policed by the five park systems. During the same period 2,213 cars stolen in this same territory were recovered, leaving but 580 out of the 2,793 to be accounted for. In addition to the recovery of 2,213 cars stolen in Chicago, the department recovered 177 from outside and 207 regarding which no complaint of loss had been made, a grand total of 2,597 cars recovered during the period that 2,793 cars were stolen.

There is no doubt but what the frequent and unexpected appearance of the automobile squads from the Detective Bureau at various points throughout the city during both day and night has acted as a most effective deterrent of crime and has increased the hazards involved in the theft of motor cars. The motorcycle section stationed at vantage points in the outlying sections and working in close co-operation with the Motor Division has also acted as a very great deterrent because of the large percentage of recoveries and the present very satisfactory proportion of the arrest of auto thieves. The department is making the theft of an automobile more difficult, the capture of the thief more likely and the attitude of the State's Attorney's office, the judges of the Criminal Court and the citizens serving as jurors, has done much toward improving a situation which in the past has been

one of great concern, because of the extent to which motor cars have figured in the loss of life and property in the holdup and robbery of citizens who were slain by automobile bandits upon the slightest show of resistance. A tabulation by months is as follows:

Stolen			
Month	City	Parks	
January	371	31	
February	337	33	
March	335	15	
April	310	28	
May	320	16	
June	291	17	
July	314	27	
August	325	23	
Recovered			
Month	City	Parks	
January	337	32	
February	323	19	
March	246	18	
April	236	24	
May	247	18	
June	205	16	
July	216	15	
August	241	20	
Out of Town Claimed			
Month	City	Parks	
January	29	..	
February	9	2	
March	19	32	
April	17	39	
May	15	25	
June	29	36	
July	36	30	
August	23	43	

Due to the activity of the Chicago Crime Commission, the City Council on May 24, 1922, authorized the addition of one thousand more patrolmen to the Police Department. Between June 7 and June 13, 759 probationary patrolmen were sworn in, and since then twenty-four others have been employed. Superintendent Fitzmorris has not only used extreme care in the investigation of these men, but has subjected them to rigorous discipline in a brief but intensive course of qualifying training. One hundred and seven of the new patrolmen have been suspended and sixteen have resigned as a result of this investigation and training. Thirteen of those suspended have been reinstated, giving the department on September 1, 1922, 673 recruits of very superior qualifications.

With these additional patrolmen available, a more effective patrol system at night is being established in the belief that it is better to prevent burglars from entering a place than it is to capture and convict them afterwards.

The effect of this addition of man power available for patrol duty in the department is just beginning to be felt. Every member of the department is entitled to fifteen days' furlough every year, and this during the summer months results in a considerable reduction in the number of men on active duty. The number of recruits added to the department previous

Police in Seventies

(Continued from Page 12)

tain Hickey successor to Jacob Rehm, and Joseph Dixon was promoted to Deputy Superintendent. Other changes in the Department were: Sergeant Jonas Johnson, promoted to captain; Sergeant Charles A. Rehm, appointed Chief of Detectives; Sergeant Frank C. Gerbing, to command of the Day Squad; Sergeant Valorus Seavey, Thomas F. Simmons and August Blettner, at Union street; Sergeant Burr J. Wiley, at West Lake street.

A matter which deserves a place in this Police History was inadvertently omitted from the last installment. We refer to the "Bread Riot," as it was called by the newspapers of the period.

Following the fire of '71 there was more or less poverty among a large part of the population. It is true that the sympathy of the land went out to the sufferers who had lost all they possessed, and money, provisions and clothing poured into Chicago by the trainload.

An efficient Relief and Aid Society took charge of the distribution. It was a tremendous task to take care of the thousands of fire sufferers, and naturally some of them felt that they were being slighted. The report was circulated that individual members of the Relief and Aid Society had stolen a great part of the contributions and were distributing them among themselves.

There was no foundation for this ridiculous report, but a great many persons were only too willing to give it credence. For several days there had been a scarcity of bread, and a large number of malcontents marched upon the headquarters of the Relief and Aid Society.

The mob, which comprised several hundred persons, blocked the streets in the vicinity of LaSalle and Washington streets. "Give us bread! Give us bread!" was the cry.

Joe Dixon, who was traveling out of Police Headquarters as a detective, was detailed by Chief Kennedy to lead a company of policemen against the rioters. With only twenty men he charged the mob, driving a large number through the LaSalle street tunnel and holding the great body of them at bay until re-inforcements arrived.

The uprising was of short duration, but it lasted long enough for "Little Joe" Dixon to show the stuff of which he was made. He was the hero of the hour, and later on he was rewarded with well deserved promotion.

(To Be Continued.)

Field Day Correction

MR. E. C. DELAPORT, who was in general charge of the various events at the recent Police Field Day, writes to MAIN 13 as follows:

My attention has been called to an error in the tabulating of the results of the Police Field Meet—reference Officer Frank J. McDermott, 33rd District, should be credited with fourth place in the All-Round Point Column with 8¼

points—instead of Officer Specht of the Traffic Division, who should be moved down to fifth place.

The record of Officer McDermott is as follows:

100-yd. dash—third place—2 points.

440-yd. run—first place—5 points (1st race).

440-yd. relay—first place—1¼ points (1st race).

Total, 8¼ points.

In fairness to all concerned MAIN 13 is glad to make this correction.

Crime Commission Report

(Continued from Page 17)

to the period beginning September 1, therefore, did not nearly make up for the withdrawals due to these leaves of absence. Precinct commanders now have more men available for patrol duty than ever before in the history of the department, and have no valid excuse for failure to cut down preventable crime and to maintain order.

Methods employed in training the new men are excellent. They are thoroughly schooled in the laws, ordinances, and the rules of the department with which a police officer is expected to be familiar. They are put through systematic physical exercises, including expert training in the use and care of firearms and first aid to the injured. Many of them are ex-service men who have had the benefit of military experience. For the most part they are accustomed to discipline. Young, virile, alert and active—a superior type of man, mentally and physically—they are a formidable acquisition to the department.

Their induction into the department at a time when its morale is at higher peak than ever before in its history is also greatly to their advantage. Public evidence of the fine spirit of co-operation and interest in the department was given during the field day recently held in Grant Park in which 1,125 members of the department participated. The drill by the Provisional Exhibition Drill Company of the department, commanded by Major John Bauder, was performed with a precision and snap worthy of West Point's finest battalion. It was the first time that the general public had opportunity to view so large a number of the department in so varied a program of physical activity, in which muscle and brawn were directed by healthy minds capable of fast thinking and quick judgments.

That Superintendent Fitzmorris could organize and produce such a spectacle in less than ninety days' preparation—the same ninety days in which the department had reduced robbery 48 per cent and burglary 31 per cent—would seem to indicate that he has instilled into its membership a most commendable spirit of confidence and co-operation which will go a long way toward ultimately making it the sort of police department which Chicago believes he is trying to organize and for the support of which its citizens are taxed.

**WINNERS OF VACATION STORY CONTEST WILL
BE ANNOUNCED IN OUR CHRISTMAS ISSUE**

The Home Beat

A Department for the Women of Policemen's Families

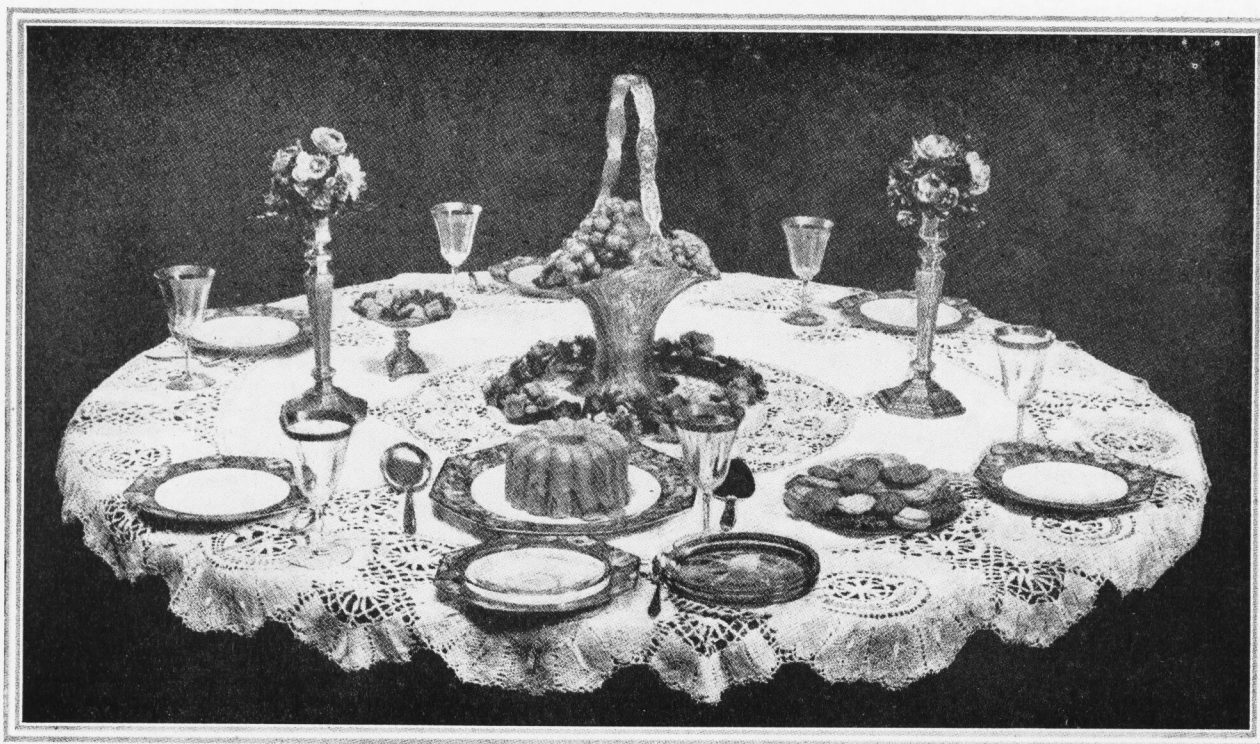


Table Decorations Designed by Gabrielle Rosiere

The candlesticks as holders for the new parchment flowers are a novel idea in table decoration.

An Old Virginia Thanksgiving

By Katherine Campion

Courtesy Good Housekeeping Magazine

IF you have ever tasted a crown roast of pork, browned to perfection, tender and delicious, its ribs topped with button onions dripping golden, buttery juices, I need not tell you what an altogether satisfying, luscious Thanksgiving dinner it is. And if accompanied by delectable, candied sweet potatoes, spicy apple sauce, and the other Thanksgiving "fixin's," all the turkeys in the world may cackle their attractions to me unnoticed. I ask nothing of them, for the tempting savoriness of the pork, the golden richness of the potatoes, and the piquant tart of the apple sauce form one of the happiest and most appetizing holiday menus that can be desired.

To be thoroughly appreciated, such a dinner should be eaten south of the Mason and Dixon Line, where pork cookery is an art, and ham and bacon, spare ribs and roast pig, have always been regarded more highly than anywhere else. There is truly an indescribable something, a savor or a crispness, about a crown roast of pork as it is prepared in Virginia, that is difficult to achieve in the north. The reason for this is not hard to guess when one learns that the porkers of the south are allowed to roam at will through the

woods and fields, feasting to their hearts' content on nuts, roots, and herbs, which impart to their flesh that indefinite sweetness which makes a southern ham or roast so alluring.

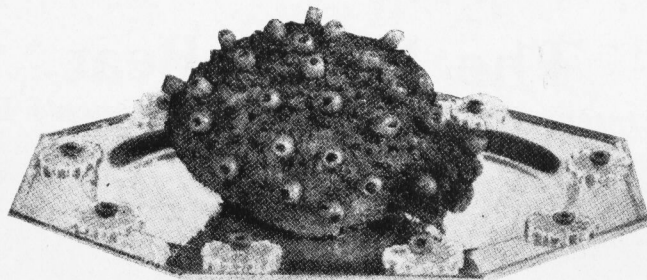
Pigs' feet, pigs' cheeks, pigs' ears, and every other portion of the animal are put to use, and to the very best use, in a Virginia kitchen. The cheeks are cured and smoked and make delicious and inexpensive bacon, the fore feet are also smoked and much liked for cooking with greens, and the ears are salted and fried in batter. A chine of pork, as it is cut in the Old Dominion State, is split lengthwise, and although this roast is not so handsome as when the whole chine, which resembles a saddle of mutton, is sent to the table, it is more economical for a family of moderate size, and quite as delicious. The spare ribs, as they do them in the south, leaving much of the delicate, tender meat on them, make a hearty, satisfying dinner, the chops, served in a dozen different ways, are tender and sweet, and the tenderloins prepared in a Virginia kitchen are fit for a banquet. Altogether the cookery of pork in this section of the south has reached the very heights of Epicureanism.

But whether one may dwell in the north, east, or west, the methods used by the southern cooks are well worth trying, and very good pork is obtainable both from the great packing houses of the western states, and from the near-by farmer. Many of these Old Virginia methods lend themselves admirably to the procuring of a coveted perfection at the Thanksgiving feast and for the holiday season in general.

It would be well to remember, when roasting fresh pork, that the oven should be very hot when the meat is placed in it, and that the heat, after the pork has begun to brown nicely, should be lowered in order that the cooking may be slow and steady. Twenty minutes to half an hour to each pound should be allowed, with an additional twenty minutes to admit of the meat's becoming heated through. Never add salt or water to the meat for at least half an hour after it has been placed in the oven, for salt will draw the juices from it, while water will cause it to steam and stew, and instead of the crisp and delicious brown hue which is so desirable, the roast will come to the table pale and anemic.

Always serve a tart or spicy dish with pork; apple sauce, cold-slaw, baked or

Illustrations on the Institute pages are posed by us and photographed by Bradley & Merrill



A ham baked in true old Virginia style makes a festive dish for the Thanksgiving table

stewed tomatoes, or pungent pickles are ideal accompaniments. Such dishes balance the pork well and help in its digestion.

Roast Chine with Apple Sauce is a typical southern dinner, and a most tempting one, too. Wipe the chine with a damp cloth, then brush it all over with a beaten egg. Next sprinkle it with very fine bread-crumbs to which you have added one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, and one-half teaspoonful of powdered sage. Place it in a large roasting pan and put in the oven. Mix a little butter or margarin with boiling water, and until the meat begins to exude its own juices, baste it with this. In half an hour sufficient liquid will have formed in the pan for basting, and it will probably not be necessary to add any water. If the roast seems rather dry, however, pour in a cupful of boiling water. When the meat is finished, remove to a hot platter and make a gravy of a portion of the fat in the pan, pouring off the rest. Stir a large kitchen-spoonful of flour into the roasting pan and cook with the fat till brown and smooth, then add gradually boiling water, and continue cooking till thick and smooth. Season to taste and add a teaspoonful of catchup and one of kitchen bouquet; these flavors will greatly improve the gravy.

Virginia Baked Ham, as prepared in the Old Dominion, is one of the dishes which have made southern cookery famous. With plenty of fanciful garnishing and served with a pungent sauce, it is especially fitted to become the *pièce de résistance* at any Thanksgiving table. It is good hot or cold and may be eaten to the last shred. There is a tradition in the south that a ham should be aged before it

An Old Virginia Thanksgiving Dinner

Grapefruit Cocktail	
Crown Roast of Pork	
Button Onions	Piquant Sauce
Candied Sweet Potatoes	
Baked Stuffed Tomatoes	
Diced Turnips in Hollandaise Sauce	
Cole-Slaw	
Cranberry Sauce	Special Apple Sauce
Pickles	Olives
Hearts of Lettuce	French Dressing
Individual Pumpkin Pies	Cheese
Orange Ice	Small Cakes
Nuts	Raisins
Black Coffee	

is cooked, and if it is dry, or even slightly moldy, it is considered all the finer.

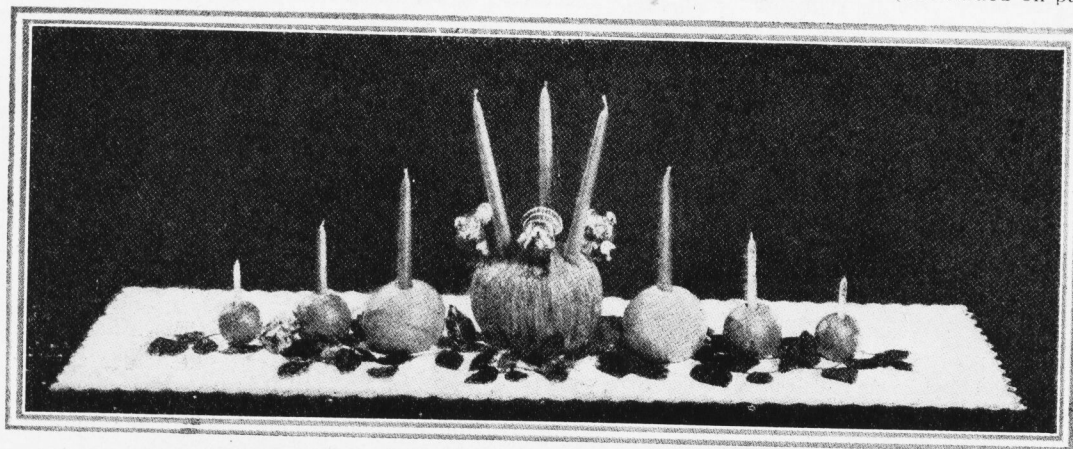
Scrape the ham with a blunt-edged knife and scrub it thoroughly with hot water and a small, stiff brush. Then soak it overnight in cold water. In the morning, rinse it well and place it in a large kettle of fresh water. Bring slowly to the boiling-point and skim well. In half an hour, add half a dozen whole black peppercorns, the same number of allspice berries, a small pod of red pepper, and half a dozen cloves to the liquor, and lower the heat so that the ham may just simmer. As the water evaporates, add more, keeping it about two inches above the meat. When the ham is so tender that it may be pierced with a fork, remove the kettle from the fire and let the ham remain in it until quite cold. Then drain it well and trim the fat and ragged portions away, skin it neatly, and stick a pattern of whole cloves in the fat. Next place the ham in a saucepan and pour a quart of cider over

it, let it soak for six hours, then wipe it dry and brush it all over with beaten egg; cover it with a mixture of fine bread-crumbs and brown sugar, using equal quantities of each. Then place it in a dripping pan. Pour the cider about it and bake in a slow oven from one to two hours, according to the size of the ham, basting it with the liquid every half-hour. Serve the ham on a large platter, decorating it to suit the occasion. If it is to be eaten hot make a gravy of the cider, seasoning it highly with paprika. Carve in wafer-thin slices.

No article featuring the uses of pork for the Thanksgiving feast main dish would be quite complete without directions for cooking a sucking pig, which, with its cranberry eyes and necklace of parsley, makes such a wonderful appearance as it is set before the carver, smoking hot and savory.

When you order the pig from your dealer, or from the farmer, direct him to send you one not older than six to eight weeks. They will clean and prepare it for roasting, so all that will be necessary when you receive it will be to wash it with cold water and wipe it dry.

Make a dressing as for duck or goose, seasoning it highly, and mixing it with one or two beaten eggs. Stuff the pig and sew up the opening, bend the legs under, and fasten them securely in place with string or skewers. Dredge it all over with flour, and place in a large pan, then proceed as though roasting a chine or crown roast, allowing half an hour for each pound and basting the meat frequently. If the skin begins to crack during the last half-hour, rub it over with melted dripping to keep it soft and tender. Make the gravy, adding a cupful of cider (Continued on page 24.)



The yellow tones in candles and fruit suggest the harvesting season

Trying to "Con" a Copper

*What Happened When a Confidence Man
"Sold" Some Stolen Goods to the Wrong Man*

By John Kelley

WHEN Jack Hanrahan, a chauffeur at the Detective Bureau, is off duty he spends some of his time at Tom Gordon's undertaking establishment in South Halsted Street. He and Tom play a game with cards called "forty-five." It is an Irish game, and requires considerable skill to play it well. One rule of the game is that the ace of hearts is always trump. Another rule is after each hand, accuse your opponent of renege. In the twenty years that Tom and Jack have been playing "forty-five," they have never concluded a session without throwing the cards at each other, besides hurling a few choice epithets. They say that's a part of the game.

After laying into a "K and K" dinner the other day, Hanrahan went over to Gordon's for his regulation round at "forty-five." Gordon had stepped out to see the Dutchman across the street, but Hanrahan knew he would soon be back. Divesting himself of overcoat and undercoat, Hanrahan got the cards and sat at a table waiting for Gordon's return.

A man entered. There was something about his appearance that caused Hanrahan to suspect him. He approached the detective and in a low tone asked, "Are you the boss?"

Hanrahan nodded.

The visitor had some automobile tires for sale and would let them go cheap. They were the proceeds of a railroad burglary, he said, and he would take \$25 for the lot, consisting of about 20 tires.

"I'll buy 'em," said Hanrahan. "Where are they?"

The man said they were in a saloon at Thirty-fourth and Morgan Streets. Furthermore, he had a lot of Oriental rugs which he told Hanrahan he could have at his own price.

"I'll take the rugs, too," said Jack.

At this juncture Gordon returned from the Dutchman's.

"Watch the place for a little while, Tom, I'm going to buy some tires and rugs from this fellow. They came off in a freight car job, and I'm getting 'em cheap."

Hanrahan and the man got into Gordon's automobile that was standing in front of the place. They drove to the saloon designated. On arrival there the man got out of the car and said to Hanrahan:

"You stay here until I go in and see if everything is all right."

Pretty soon the man came out and said he couldn't get the stuff until he paid a \$3 bar bill he owed.

"Bring me one of the tires," said Hanrahan, "and I'll give you a finnif."

The man demurred. He just had to have that \$3 to pay the bar bill he owed, or all bets were off.

Hanrahan quickly decided that he was dealing with a "con" man instead of a thief. Placing him under arrest he marched him into the saloon.

"This fellow says he has got some stolen tires and rugs in here," Hanrahan said to the man behind the bar. "How about it?"

"You're the third man who came into my place looking for tires and rugs," said the saloonkeeper. "Dot fellow is a humbug. He neffer spent a cent in my saloon. Two times before some chentlemens came in after he go out the back way and they asked me where he is. They said they bought some tires from him. One man gave him \$5 to pay a bar bill, and the other man gave him \$3. I don't know dot fellow. He don't belong around here. I'll bet he comes from the valley."

Hanrahan took his captive to the Identification Bureau, where it was discovered he was John Kolinski, alias John Collins, with a record of several terms in the Bridewell for burglary and larceny. The judge slipped him a fine of \$10 and costs.

Moral: Don't try to sell a gold brick to a "copper."

The Traffic Copper

By Berton Braley

(From An Exchange)

"STOP—GO; GO—STOP!"

Such is the life of a traffic cop;
Saving the autos from being wrecks,
Keeping the drivers from breaking their necks,
Helping old ladies from losing their way,
Leading them gently across.

Holding a thoroughfare under his sway—

Big chief and despot and boss—

"GO—STOP; STOP—GO!"

Here is the master of high and of low.

"STOP—GO; GO—STOP!"

I gratefully bow to the traffic cop;
Without him the street is a jumble and maze,
With traffic entangled in thousands of ways,
He watches the children who come from the schools,

He's guide of the blind and the lame,

The aid of the wise man, the savior of fools—

The traffic cop's worthy of fame!

"GO—STOP; STOP—GO!"

And here's a bouquet that I'm willing to throw.

Never get fresh or there's something will drop,

"STOP—GO; GO—STOP!"

Something will drop—it's likely to be you

If you don't heed what he tells you to do;

So when the traffic cop gives you a call,

Brother, don't answer him back,

Hark to him meekly—say nothing at all—

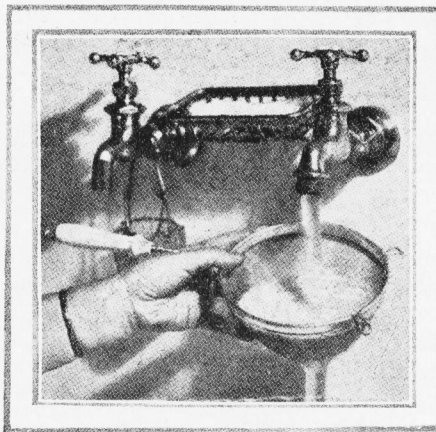
Fines cost a whole lot of jack!

"GO STOP; STOP—GO!"

The cop's got the bulge on you always, you know!

How to Cook Rice

Courtesy Good Housekeeping Magazine



The careful washing of rice before the cooking process begins goes far toward producing the perfect result so desirable

RICE as a cereal, vegetable, and dessert, and as an unexcelled left-over in accompaniment with eggs, milk, and cheese, holds a valuable position in our dietary. And yet, too often do we find this snowy white kernel served as a cloudy, sticky mass when with the proper cooking each grain can be beautifully distinct, tender, and dry.

There are numerous grades of rice on the market, but only the best quality, whose kernels are unmashed and unbroken, can give the most excellent results. Of equal importance is the careful washing of the rice before the cooking process begins. To do this, turn the rice into a coarse strainer and hold it under running cold water, turning the kernels frequently until they are clean and white. Or, if preferred, place the strainer in a deep bowl of cold water. Rub the rice between the hands, and lift it in the strainer out of the water, and change the water. Repeat this process three or four times or until the water is quite clear. By

doing this all foreign matter is dislodged, and any loose starch is dispelled.

The quantity of liquid which rice will absorb during the cooking process depends somewhat upon the variety of rice and its age. The older the rice, the more water it will absorb. It is safe to say that it will absorb liquid from three to four times its bulk. So a good, practical recipe for plain boiled rice, is the following: One cupful of rice, two quarts of water, and one tablespoonful of salt. Have the water and salt boiling rapidly in an uncovered kettle. Sprinkle in the rice, which has been washed and drained, and let it boil so fast that the kernels fairly dance in the water. Continue the rapid cooking, tossing the rice occasionally with a fork rather than a spoon, as the spoon is apt to mash the kernels. Add more boiling water if necessary. From twenty to thirty minutes is generally sufficient time for boiling rice, although a surer way is to test the grains frequently by rubbing a kernel between the thumb and finger, and the minute they are entirely soft, remove the rice. It is often overcooking which is responsible for the sticky, cloudy result sometimes seen, so watch the cooking process carefully. Remove the rice when tender and drain it into a colander or coarse strainer, reserving the rice water, if desired, for use in soups and sauces. Then hold the rice under the cold water faucet and allow the water to stream over it vigorously, thus separating the kernels and rinsing off the

loose starch which would tend to stick them together. The last step is so very important and yet so often neglected. Dry the rice with heat. To do this, place the colander containing the rice in a pan, and set it in a warm oven for five to ten minutes with the oven door ajar. Toss the rice frequently to allow the steam to escape and to produce the dry, flaky kernels so much desired. The rice is then ready to serve.

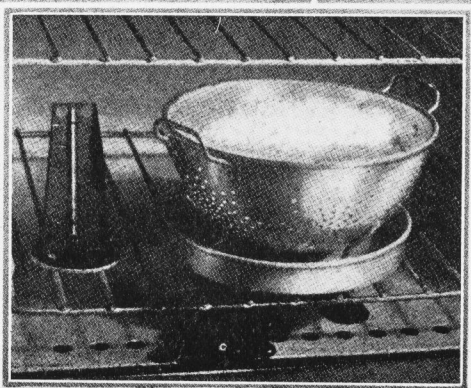
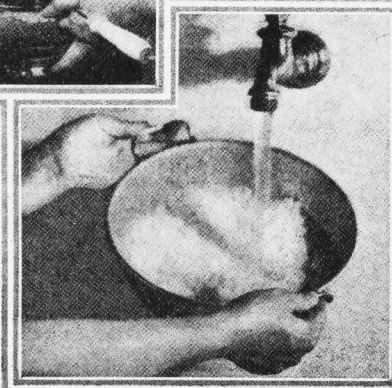
This method of cooking rice is by far the best one, and we recommend its use whenever rice is to be served plain as a cereal or meat accompaniment, or in any recipe which calls for cooked rice. When serving rice as a breakfast cereal, it may be varied acceptably by adding to it a few raisins, stoned dates, or chopped figs.

Occasionally, in the making of rice puddings and some other rice combination dishes, the recipe calls for baking or steaming in a double-boiler. In either case, we suggest that the directions printed in the individual recipe be followed.



Add the raw rice, thoroughly washed, to the rapidly boiling, salted water

Then run plenty of cold water quickly over the cooked rice kernels

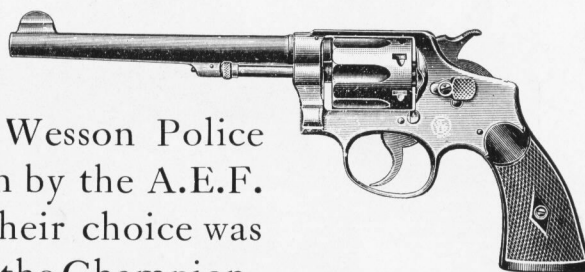


Remove the rice when tender and turn it into a colander to drain

Five to ten minutes of heat makes each kernel of rice flaky and dry



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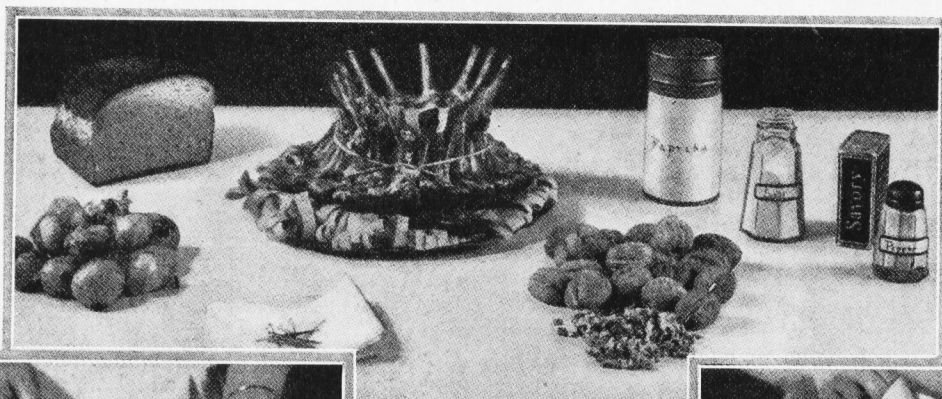
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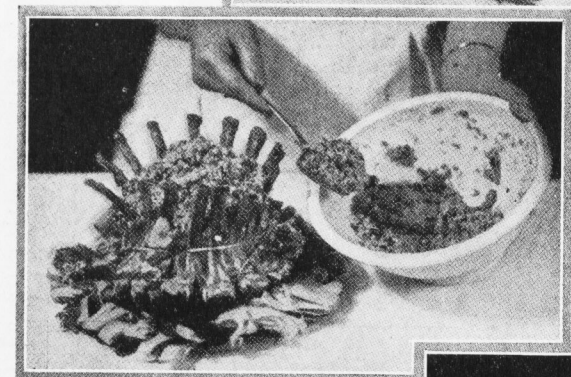
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Your butcher will prepare the crown of pork for roasting, as directed

After stuffing, cover the end of each bone with a tiny paper cone



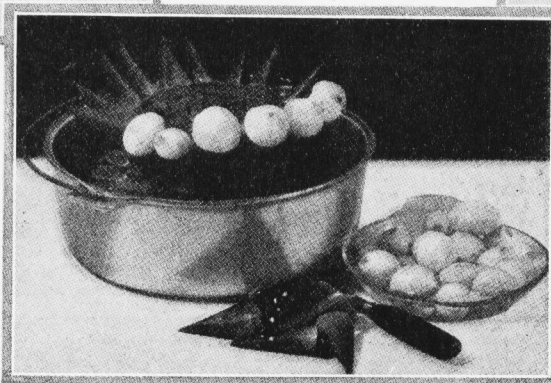
Stuff compactly with a bread-crumb dressing to which add chopped walnuts and plenty of seasonings

(Continued from page 20.)

to it, and serve the pig on a bed of parsley on a large platter, decorating it as you may prefer. It is the customary thing to place a lemon in its mouth, to give it cranberry eyes, and a wreath of parsley about its neck. A paper chop frill on the tail gives a droll touch and adds to its attractiveness.

But the dinner of dinners for a Thanksgiving, or a Christmas feast for that matter, as well, is the Crown Roast of which I spoke at the beginning of this article. Six ribs from each side of a rack of pork are required for this handsome dish, and each rib should be trimmed in the same way that lamb chops are cut when Frenched, only the ribs are not separated.

Then the sections of meat are turned so that the bones are on the outside, and fastened together in a circle. This sounds difficult, but your butcher will attend to this part of the preparation for you. Next make a stuffing of bread-crumbs soaked in cold water, then squeezed dry and mixed with chopped walnuts, and seasoned highly. To two cupfuls of dry bread-crumbs, use one-fourth cupful of walnuts, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper, and one-half teaspoonful each of paprika and summer savory. Place the stuffing in the center of the roast and cover the ends of the bones with greased papers to prevent their browning too soon. Put the meat in a hot oven and roast it as directed, lowering the heat in a short time. Two hours should be given the roast—perhaps a little longer if it is very meaty, for it must be well done—and during the roasting process it must be basted fre-



quently with the dripping in the pan, to which a cupful of boiling water has been added. Do not season the meat until the last half-hour of its cooking.

Small white onions parboiled in slightly salted water are placed on the end of each rib a few moments before serving, and basted with the drippings until they take on that alluring brown tint which is so desirable.

To accompany the roast, a piquant gravy made of the drippings in the pan, four tablespoonfuls of flour, sufficient boiling water to make the sauce of the correct consistency, and two tablespoonfuls of finely-chopped, tart pickle with salt, pepper, and paprika to taste, should be provided.

Cranberry Sauce is quite appropriate with this roast, or the usual spicy apple sauce or pickled peaches may be preferred. A sharp catchup or chili sauce will be appreciated also as a correct supplement to the richness of the meat.

A tart *hors-d'œuvre* or a fruit cocktail will be preferable to oysters as an opening course, and in addition to the candied sweet potatoes, one may serve turnips in Hollandaise sauce, scalloped or baked stuffed tomatoes, mashed and browned white potatoes with pickles, catchup and sauces ad libitum. Baked squash may

Just before the roast is done, substitute parboiled onions for the cones, dot with butter, and brown

take the place of the sweet potatoes, if preferred, but as the two vegetables are very similar when cooked, it would be a mistake to serve both.

Pumpkin Pie, Lemon Pie, a fruit ice with small cakes, nuts, raisins, and black coffee will complete a Thanksgiving feast fit for the very gods themselves.

While speaking of pork cookery, I do want you to know, too, this delectable recipe which I learned in the south:

Tenderloins with Sweet Potatoes and Apples make a delicious and hearty meal. Cut the tenderloins lengthwise, but do not quite separate them. Open and flatten them, and spread with a good poultry dressing seasoned highly with sage and containing more than a suspicion of onion. Put the tenderloins together sandwich fashion and fasten them with string or toothpicks; I like to sew them together with coarse thread. Rub them with melted butter and dredge them lightly with flour. Place in a baking-pan and surround with halved sweet potatoes previously parboiled and peeled, and bright red apples quartered, but not pared. Drop bits of butter on the potatoes and apples and sprinkle them with brown sugar, using one-fourth cupful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake until the tenderloins are well done and the potatoes a golden brown. Remove the string and toothpicks and serve on a hot platter, the meat in the center with the apples and potatoes placed about it alternately. If gravy is desired, it may be made in the usual fashion from the liquid in the pan.

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The Chuckle Page

Another Bunch of Stories Waiting to Bring a Laugh to Policemen and their Families

By Their Deeds

Farmer: "Have all the cows been milked?"

Dairymaid: "All but the American one."

Farmer: "Which do you call the American one?"

Dairymaid: "The one that's gone dry."
—*The Passing Show* (London).

* * *

An Honorable Degree

Said the friend to the proud father of a college graduate who had just been awarded an A. M. degree.

"I suppose Robert will be looking for a Ph.D. next?"

"No, he will be looking for a J.O.B."—*The Christian-Evangelist* (St. Louis).

* * *

True Enough

He: "What would you say if I kissed you?"

She: "I wouldn't be in a position to speak."

* * *

A Natural Deduction

"This is the worst town for gossip I ever lived in."

"H'm! What have you been doing?"—*Kansas City Star*.

* * *

The Instalment Hounds

Mr. Spendix: "Any instalments due today?"

Mrs. Spendix: "No, dear, I think not."

Mr. Spendix: "Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs or the books?"

Mrs. Spendix: "No."

Mr. Spendix: "Then I have ten dollars we don't need. What do you say we buy a new car?"—*New York Sun*.

* * *

Easy

Teacher: "Name the seasons."

Pupil: "Pepper, salt, vinegar and mustard."—*Hollywood High School News*.

* * *

Not Talkative

Bone: Will that watch tell time?

Head: No, you have to look at it.

* * *

Raise Wanted

Mother: "Johnny, why in the world are you feeding the baby yeast?"

Johnny: "Boo-hoo! She's swallowed my quarter and I'm trying to raise the dough."—*Hollywood High School News*.

* * *

Palmist: Tell your fortune?

Passerby: No, thanks. I know how much it is.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

* * *

His Own Work

Professor: "Wake that fellow next to you, will you?"

Student: "Aw, do it yourself, you put him to sleep."

* * *

Better Late Than Never

A bricklayer of Bristol, over seventy years of age, has just retired from his trade and started a market garden. Surely, this is rather late in life to start work.—*Passing Show*.

Girls, Note This

Her Girl Chum: "Did the minister make Ferdinand use the words 'With all my worldly goods I thee endow?'"

Mrs. Justwed: "No. Why put him on his guard? I'll get 'em anyway."—*Judge*.

* * *

S. P. C. A. Take Notice

Maudie: "What's wrong with the car? It squeaks dreadfully."

Jimmie: "Can't be helped; there's pig iron in the axles."—*Columbia Jester*.

* * *

Safety First

Pugilist: "I'd rather not take gas."

Dentist: "I daresay! But I won't risk attending you without."—*Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati).

* * *

"Putting Up" the House

The bills had come in for building the young couple's home.

"George," said the bride of a few months, "they are twice what we expected!"

"Don't worry," said the young husband. "I expected they would be."

"But, George," she replied, "they're twice as much as that!"—*Argonaut*.

* * *

Repairing Neatly Done

Irate Customer: "I bought a car of you several weeks ago, and you said if anything went wrong you'd supply the broken parts."

Dealer: "Yes."

Irate Customer: "I'd like to get a nose, a shoulder-blade, and a big toe."—*Manitoba Free Press*.

* * *

Much Missed

Muggins: "Yes, I'm living out in the country now. It certainly has its inconveniences."

Buggins: "What do you miss most?"

Muggins: "The last train home at night."—*Duluth Herald*.

* * *

Sidestepping Mrs. Grundy

"Why do you go on the balcony when I sing? Don't you like to hear me?"

"It isn't that. I want the neighbors to see that I'm not beating my wife!"—*Passing Show*.

* * *

Handicapped

A Brooklyn colored man was all beaten up and the judge advised him to keep out of bad company. "I kain't, yo' honor," replied the man. "I kain't get enough money together to obcure a dee-voce."—*New York Evening Mail*.

* * *

The Voice with the Smile Wins

Dilapidated Dodgework: "Pardon me, sir, but have you seen a policeman round here?"

Polite Pedestrian: "No. I am sorry."

Dilapidated Dodgework: "Thank you. Now, will you kindly hand over your watch and purse?"—*Scotsman, Edinburgh*.

Ministerial Repartee

Father Kelly and Rabbi Cohen were the best of friends. They were guests at a banquet one evening at which ham was served. Father Kelly smilingly whispered to Rabbi Cohen:

"Rabbi, when are you going to lay aside that old stuff and eat ham?"

The Rabbi smiled back and whispered, "At your wedding, Father Kelly."

* * *

Ante Up Again

"I'll bet you a kiss I can steal a kiss from you."

"I'll bet you two you can't."

"You win."

* * *

When She Might

Muggins: "My wife never listens to a word I say."

Buggins: "How do you know? Maybe you talk in your sleep."—*Duluth Herald*.

* * *

Doing His Best

"They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages."

"Yes; that's why I'm looking for a girl with money."—*Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati).

* * *

Those Impetuous Lovers

Wife (with newspaper): "Just think of it! A couple got married a few days ago after a courtship which lasted fifty years."

Hub: "I suppose the poor old man was too feeble to hold out any longer."—*Epworth Herald*.

* * *

Queer Coincidence

College: "Hey, who got my black shoe? I've got one of somebody's tan pair."

Education: "Don't that beat the deuce! I'm in the same fix and trying to make an 8 o'clock."—*Stanford Chaparral*.

* * *

Learning Our Slang

"Do Englishmen understand American slang?"

"Some of them do. Why?"

"My daughter is to be married in London, and the earl has cabled me to come across."—*Boston Transcript*.

* * *

Discriminating Verdict

A countryman with a local reputation as a vocalist attended a dinner, and was asked to sing. Altho he had no music with him, and was as hoarse as a frog, he consented to try, but broke down.

"Never thee mind, lad," said an elderly guest, trying to cheer him up; "never mind the breakdown, for thee's done thy best; but th' fellow as asked thee t' sing ought to be shot."—*The Baptist*.

* * *

After

First Gentleman: "Did you get home last night before the storm?"

Second Gentleman: "That was when it started."—*Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati).



Making New Friends

The entire Chicago Police Department is to be congratulated upon the excellent showing which they made during the two days of the Field Meet. This successful endeavor to produce a uniform standard of physical fitness and co-ordination among the men of the Force is highly commendable and should be encouraged.

Certainly thousands of citizens became new friends of the "Cops" after witnessing the skill, strength and endurance they displayed.

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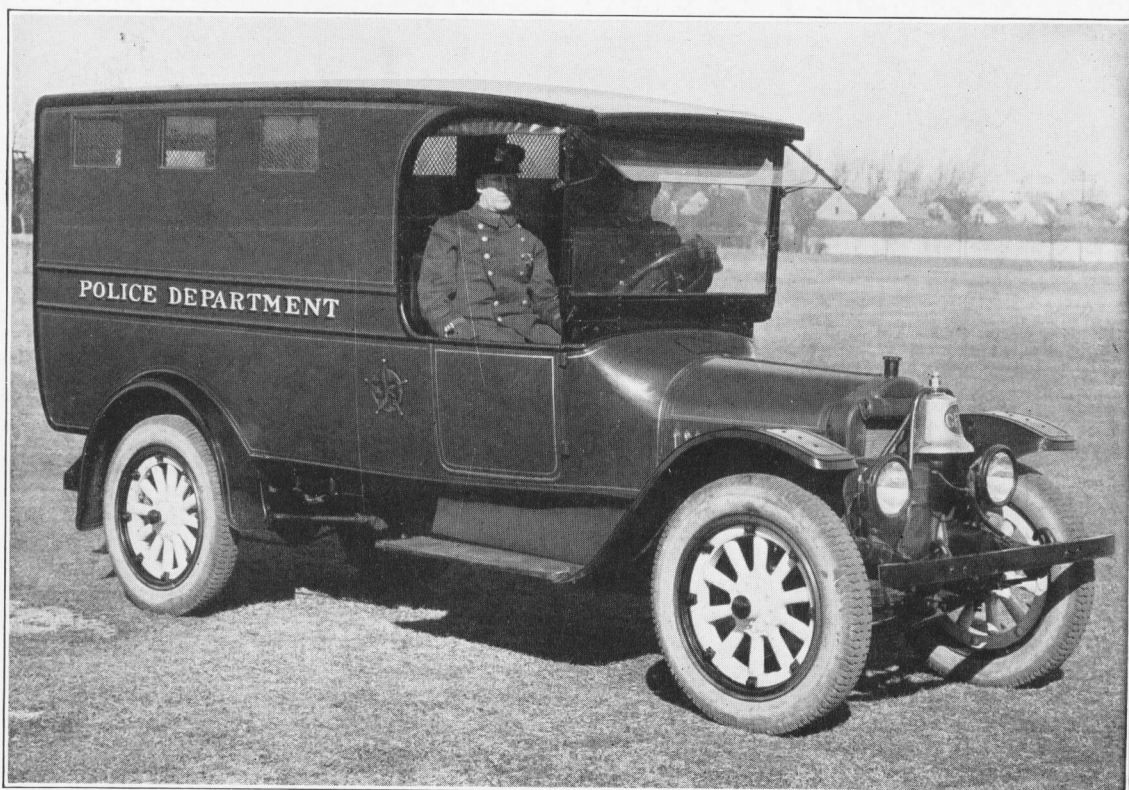
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